

HAMMER & MOSSER,
Publishers.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2.

The enthusiastic Democrats of Tennessee propose to put Andy Johnson in training for President again.

There are no "banditti" in Arkansas, and when a man murders a fellow-man the penalty awarded to him is such that he will not be likely to repeat the offense. Some time since a gentleman of Little Rock, an influential Democrat, stabbed the United States Gauger, the latter having offended him by cheering for Brooks. The assassin was arrested and tried, and on Saturday the Democratic jury fined him \$10. It is encouraging to note that, while in many Southern States murder may be committed with impunity, Governor Garland is determined to enforce respect for the law.

The Chicago Magazine has an article upon hair, from which we learn that the early Christian denounced the custom of wearing long hair, while it was esteemed an honor among the Gauls, Kings and princes of the blood royal of France wore long hair, artfully dressed and curled; all others were obliged to cut their hair in accordance with their rank and condition. In the time of Charles II, they wore wigs powdered. The Cavaliers in the reign of Charles I. wore long hair, while the Puritans wore it short and were called Whigs. The revolutionists during the time of the united men of Ireland were called "Croppies" on account of their short hair. The Nabians shave their heads, all but a tuft on the crown, which is left to enable the angel of death to carry them up to Paradise. The false hair merchants of London import no less than ten tons of maidens' locks annually. The light hair comes from Germany. They distinguish between the German, French and British article by the smell. The Breton peasant girls attend the fairs, and offer their tresses for sale as regularly as the products of the soil. They sit meekly in the market place, and are sheared like sheep. By the side of the dealers are placed large baskets, into which each successful crop of hair, tied up in a whisp by itself, is thrown. It is ordinarily sold for about twelve dollars a pound.

Dr. Draper's recent book on the conflict of religion and science is drawing down upon him the severest criticisms of the religious press. The influence of the Alexandrine school of philosophy upon civilization is put in favorable contrast with the platonic theology which, aided by the Christianized Roman State, overthrew it, and extinguished it finally in its remaining heroic representative Hypatia, the martyr of science in her day. Dr. Draper attributes the long night of intellectual darkness that followed to this oppressive and obstructive theology. He also puts Mohammedanism in a new light before the world, defining it as the first reformation of Christianity—a proposition that is calculated to startle those whose knowledge of that form of fanaticism is derived from its present manifestations in the least progressive of the civilized or semi-civilized Nations of the earth. All in all, Draper has managed to arouse as many enemies as Tyndal himself, his offense, however, being rather historical than scientific. The preface to his book is perhaps more offensive than the book itself, as it gives a foremost place to science and predicts its triumph over a theology that is not progressive, as he argues, from its very nature, since it is based upon "related truths" which admit of no modifications.

We shall rejoice if the Republicans so far change the rules of the House as to render what is known as "filibustering" utterly impossible. There is no sense in it; no good purpose can be served by it, and it is wholly contrary to the ideas upon which our government is founded. Our Constitution presumes that the rights of any minority will be amply protected, either by its vote in the House, by its votes and arguments in the Senate, or by its influence with the President, or by its appeal to the Supreme Court. It does not intend that any minority, strong enough to call the yeas and nays forever, shall be absolute master of the country. Yet that is exactly what Democratic filibustering means. We hold that the majority, duly elected to any deliberative body, should have absolute power to control the action of that body, and all the rules which tolerate control of a deliberative body by a minority should be changed, the sooner the better. The majority will be held responsible, and ought to have the power.—St. Louis Democrat.

The Massachusetts Dental Society condemns chloroform as an anesthetic, and will expel any member so using it.

THE NEGLECTED BASSO.

"A basso," says a writer, "is free from a tenor's temptations." He never gets up a popular *surround* about himself, he never wears the gaily saffron clothes and beautiful tights and plumed hats, or goes away to the war (behind the loft wing) or comes back just in time to overwhelm with misery and appoggiaturas the soprano who is about to be married to the second tenor—usually a vile creature, with bow legs and a frog in his throat. No, the basso wears bald, and rusty black clothes, and adds still more to the prejudice against himself by plotting against and abusing the idolized tenor; he never hugs the prima donna, and his death, far from being a heart-breaking ceremony of *papier mache* goblets and wooden daggers discussed in the higher oases in the middle of the stage, seldom occurs at all, or if it does is conducted in an entirely uninteresting manner in an obscure corner, and every woman in the theatre is glad of it."

The return of the Democratic party to power at the present time would be a national calamity, for the Democratic party can only undo what the Republican has done since the war, and so put the country back full ten years. Its work would be necessarily destructive, not reconstructive. Those formerly members of the Republican party who, during the past few years, have been playing the part of independent statesmen will do well to consider that they are not numerous enough of themselves to form a party, and that, by refusing to co-operate with the Republicans, they co-operate with the Democrats. Every Independent, by whatever name called, is a gain to the Democratic party. No party is perfect or can be perfect. The Republican party is, however, better than the Democratic party, because it believes more strongly in the civil and political equality of all men, in universal freedom and education, progress and amelioration, than the Democratic party; and for the additional reason that it holds to the idea that the American people constitute one sovereign nation, whereas the Democrats believe that the sovereign authority is subdivided among two score petty political corporations called States.

Hence it is that, since every good citizen must, whether he will it or not, act with either of the existing parties, he should act and work with the Republican. There are many reforms to be made, many important problems before the country needing solution. The Republican party is competent to make the reforms and solve the problems.—Belleville Advocate.

On Saturday, before the New Orleans investigating committee, Judge II. C. Myers, a Republican of Natchitoches parish, testified that he had lived through about fifteen years, and had lots through fear of personal violence, that since 1868 thirty-three persons had been murdered in that parish, twenty-two of whom were colored men, and not one of the murderers punished, and that he and his family had been driven out of the parish on account of his political opinions. His testimony was corroborated in every point by that of his wife, Mr. Isaacs, another citizen of the same parish, testified that on election day the Mayor of the parish town swore in two hundred special policemen, every one of whom was a Democrat and member of the White League. Isaacs voted the Republican ticket, and the same night was shot at. He gave as his opinion that above five hundred colored men in that parish were prevented from voting by intimidation. This looks like another attempt to bring odium on the down-trodden White Leaguers. Let us join in howling.

If an armed organization seeks the overthrow of the recognized authorities of a State, and those authorities are unable to protect themselves against the smaller but stronger party, it is the duty of the government to respond to a call for assistance as promptly as if a foreign foe had landed on the soil of a sister State. This is the theory and has been the practice of the Government. The minority must submit to the rule of the majority. Once break down this law on which our system rests and free government is gone forever.

St. Louis wanted the National capital, Peoria wanted the state capital, and great many places wanted the state institutions—but that is no reason why their wants should be gratified.—Jacksonville Journal.

Jacksonville has about half of the present state institutions. Jacksonville wants all the rest—but that is no reason why her wants should be gratified.—Venus Telegraph.

One Milwaukee brewer manufactured last year 5,800,500 glasses of beer.

A child being asked what the three great feasts of the Jews were, promptly responded, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

President Eliot of Harvard College, recommends an enlargement of the present college library at an expense of \$30,000.

In the Criminal Court of Cook county, Ill., Saturday morning, Judge Williams sentenced sixteen prisoners to the penitentiary at Joliet.

The laws of Minnesota will not allow a man to whip a child who is over sixteen years old, but he can beat his affectionate spouse as long as he chooses.

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
(Reported Expressly for the Daily Republican.)

The New Rule in the House.

IT WILL BE ADOPTED TO-DAY.

The President on Arkansas Matters.

THEO. TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

He Tells the Sickening Story Again.

AT WHICH THE BEECHERS SMILE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A Washington special says the Congressional committee investigating the affair of Arkansas, will submit their report to the House in a few days. The report of the majority will be signed by all except Ward, and will not recommend any federal interference to overthrow the Garland government. Ward's majority report, will hold that the Garland government is the product of revolution and not the legal state government.

A New Orleans special says the Republican members of the investigating committee are attempting to arrange a compromise between the contending political parties, the basis being that the House of Representatives shall be organized and the five Democrats elected on the 4th of January recognized and seated, the Democrats to be required to recognize Kellogg and sustain the present state government and work harmoniously with the Republican Senate. Wiltz shall not be elected speaker again. The meeting at which Kellogg, Packard, Leonard and Jeffries were present, held last night to arrange a compromise, adjourned till to-night.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.—The general interest in learning the decision which Mr. Tilton would be permitted to testify in his own behalf packed the city court to-day almost to suffocation. The principal actors in the drama, were seated earlier than usual, Mrs. Tilton with her lady friends being among the number. Judge Neilson entered and took the judicial chair while he held a roll of footstep in his hand. He rendered his decision in the following words: In regard to the question raised as to the plaintiff's right to testify, I have come to the conclusion, first, that plaintiff has a right to be here in his own behalf. Second. Touching the principal question in issue he is not competent to testify to any confidential communications. It is considered this qualified direction respects the present state of our law of evidence the same as has received legislative and judicial expression and also respects what may remain of the rule which has been imposed since or restrained by reason of marital relations and on grounds of public interest or policy. This was all the decision and it was uttered with dignity and terseness.

Theodore Tilton took the stand and was sworn, the defence entering exceptions. Tilton was questioned by Mr. Fullerton. He gave his age as thirty-nine, and stated the fact of his marriage by Beecher; that he had four children, and gave a history of his arduous labors—which were first under Beecher, and then independent of him. When he left the Independent he was worth about \$30,000. When he founded the Golden Age he didn't know whence came the money which Moulton gave him.

Tilton then narrated the interview with Beecher in regard to Bowen's letter demanding Beecher's resignation. He told Beecher he need not fear that letter. In answer to a question, he said to Beecher that Bowen charged that he had been intimate with members of his congregation twenty-five years, and was not a safe man; that he was a wolf in the fold, and should be extirpated, and that it was his (Bowen's) power to drive Beecher from Brooklyn in twelve hours.

Tilton continued: I told him after I told this interview with Bowen, I told it to my wife, who was distressed, and reminded me of what I said in previous summer, and that I would break my promise not to hurt Beecher, for if he was driven from Brooklyn it would be to her shame, and that her children, Beecher asked me what I meant by her shame, and I read him Elizabeth's letter and confession; this confession was destroyed by Elizabeth two years ago, and a copy was destroyed that evening.

Witness said Beecher tried to speak, but he told him to wait, and then related how Mrs. Tilton came to him and told him that for a long time there had existed between her and her pastor more than friendship—sexual intercourse. She had yielded to him several times; Beecher told her that love was innocent; she said for a long time Beecher's home had not been happy; his wife was unsatisfactory, and he wanted her to be a wife to him. He left witness in the spring of 1871, and he wrote her a letter saying that until she made a full confession he would never look on her. Witness told Beecher on this occasion that Mrs. Tilton was a broken-hearted woman, and that she had implied him to have an interview with Beecher.

Witness told Beecher he would not assist Bowen in his efforts against him. After the close of his narrative, witness said he told Beecher he might go; Beecher asked permission to go; Elizabeth both for the last time, and received permission; Beecher then threatened witness, if he "chimed" Mrs. Tilton, he would "smite" him. "It is all out," at the foot of the stairs he met Moulton, who, in answer to a question, said he had seen the confession.

Recess.—During Tilton's narrative, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher occasionally smiled. After recess Tilton resumed his testimony. Judge Neilson ruled out a letter which was read at his interview, it being objected to by Beecher's counsel. The Judge refused to strike out this evidence, and Everts took exception.

Tilton continued narrating the interview that took place at Moulton's on the 3d of January; at the instigation of Moulton witness addressed him; Beecher offered to retire from the pulpit at a word from witness, or go out of life by suicide or travel abroad; he said he never sought Elizabeth for selfish purposes, and their intimacy was not always of a sexual nature; said he was on the edge of hell. In conversation with Moulton Beecher seemed overwhelmed with grief, and witness left them together at Moulton's request. Tilton then related some of the facts about his connection with the Independent and the severing of those relations. Beecher subsequently expressed great fear that Moulton would die; said he "has saved me."

Subsequently at an interview in Moulton's house Moulton had a letter from Mrs. Morse, which charged Tilton with telling twelve persons about Beecher's criminal relations. Witness denied this as also other parts of the letter. Witness then said the only persons he had mentioned the matter to were Oliver Johnson, Mrs. Bradshaw and Moulton. Beecher asked if witness had said he preached weekly to some of his mistresses. Witness did not deny having said so.

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Later in the day the same attempt failed again. The absence of several Republicans accounts for the loss. Instead of adjourning, the Republicans then decided to take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The rule can be passed under a suspension of the rules up to 12 o'clock, as the Monday session lasts till then. After 12, it can be reported by the committee, and, after three motions to adjourn, passed by a majority of votes. It is now regarded as certain that the new rule will be adopted to-morrow. To-day the Republicans stood together throughout. The rule appears to be one that they are willing to work under in the next Congress.

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No vote was taken on the Texas Pacific by the Senate Committee on Railroads, although it was agreed at the last meeting that there should be. Senator Hamilton, of Texas, whom it was thought was a decided friend of the measure, openly pronounced against it in the committee. Indications now are that the bill will not receive a favorable recommendation.

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New Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
JACOB C. BROWN, Clerk of the Circuit Court, December Term, 1871.
David Bennett vs. Charles Birmingham, Nancy Birmingham, John Birmingham, John Birmingham, and John Birmingham, Debtors.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled cause at the December term of the Circuit Court of Macon county, Illinois, A. D. 1871, of the Circuit Court, within and for the County of Macon, and State of Illinois, the undersigned will sell on
Wednesday, the 31 day of March, 1875,
between the hours of nine o'clock, a. m., and sunset of same day, at the west door of the Court House, in the city of Decatur, Ill., an public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described property to-wit:
The east half of the northwest quarter, east half of the southeast quarter of section four (4), township eighteen (18) north, range three (3) east of the third principal meridian.
Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.
J. A. BROWN,
Master in Chancery for Macon county, Ill.
Decatur, Ill., Feb. 1, 1875. (10-30-31)

A NEW IDEA.

70 Cts.

sent to the NEW YORK & ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY will insure by return mail, one pound of excellent Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan or Mixed Tea, such as is usually retailed at \$1.30 to \$1.50 per pound.
IT IS A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN that by a recent arrangement of the tea office, small quantities of merchandise are now conveyed at charges considerably less than those of the express companies. The New York and Oriental Tea Company is taking advantage of THIS EXTRA SAVING in freight, and is supplying its customers in all parts of the United States with the finest tea ever imported at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
REASONS WHY you should order your tea from the New York and Oriental Tea Company.
1st. Because the Company deals only in pure unadulterated TEA, it is well known that immense quantities of so-called "Tea" adulterated with the leaves of the Willow, Hawthorn, and other trees, and even small stones, particles of lead and steel filings, besides coloring matter, are sent over the country and sold at enormous prices as tea.
2d. The buyers of the New York and Oriental Tea Company, can, by a few pence, not generally known, detect the presence of adulteration in all its forms; and the Company will continue to maintain the high character it has hitherto sustained, by selling none but
GENUINE TEA.
3d. Because our command of capital enables us to import LARGELY FOR CASH, and thus to sell cheaper. We buy all our teas at the ports of China and Japan, and thus save many intermediate profits and charges.
4th. Because we have inaugurated a new system of business, originated a New Idea.
We save the profits of the middlemen and give them to our customers, by sending direct to any address, the finest qualities of Tea at Wholesale Prices.
5th. Because as the
GREAT NEED OF THE TIMES
IS PURK TEA at a low price; and we are determined to supply the same, it is to your interest to help us by sending on your orders at once.
See our price list.
Oolong (Black and Green) 40, 50, 60, best 70 cts per pound.
Mixed (Green and Black) 40, 50, 60, 70, best 80 cts.
Japan (Uncolored) 60, 70, 80, best \$1.10 per pound.
Imperial (Green) 60, 70, 80, \$1.20 per pound.
Young Hyson (Green) 50, 60, 70, best \$1.00 per pound.
Gunpowder (Green) \$1.00, best \$1.25 per pound.
English Breakfast (Black) 70, 80, best \$1.25 per pound.
P. S. We have a special quantity of very fine Oolong and Young Hyson at \$1.25 per pound.
Any of these quantities delivered free by mail, and safe delivery guaranteed on receipt of price.
PLEASE NOTE—We deal in nothing that is unclean, insipid, damaged, or adulterated in any manner, even the lowest qualities in the above list, are perfect in their degree, clean, pure, and unadulterated in every particular.
WE WANT ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS EVERYWHERE, to whom special inducements are offered. The business is honorable and respectable. Young and old, Rich and Poor, Male and Female, can get up capital and act as agents. Send for circular and begin at once.
Address,
NEW YORK & ORIENTAL TEA CO.,
38 Vesey Street, New York.
Feb. 2, 1875. d&wlm

Wonderful Medicine!

The Famous GLOBE FLOWER SYRUP

Cures, as if by Magic,
Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis,
Hoarseness, Obstructed
Lungs, Asthma,
Croup, Bleeding of the Lungs,
Pleurisy, Difficulty of Breathing,
Loss of voice, and will cure
CONSUMPTION,
As 50,000 grave-robed witnesses testify. No opium. Nothing poisonous. Delicious to take. The earthly savior to all afflicted with affections of the Throat and Lungs. Reminds us of the words of the prophet, "Blessings, SOUND LUNGS and immunity from Consumption."
Over one hundred thousand bottles have been used, and not a single failure known. Thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures, such as the following, have been at the office of the proprietors, Mr. J. S. Robertson & Co., 1871, on application, to any who doubt.
For sale by all druggists.
DR. J. S. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

READ! READ! Consumption Cured!

Office of O. Sackett, Druggist and Medicines, 1871, on application, to any who doubt.
DR. J. S. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Sir—I have received your circulars, and in consequence of the distribution, I have sent you six dozen Globe Flower Syrup in the last two weeks. The Globe Flower Syrup is gaining great celebrity. I recommended it in two cases of consumption. One case was a lady, who had not lived for a long time, but two years; hemorrhages almost every day, much emaciated, and expected to die. He was cured by the use of the Globe Flower Syrup. Her troubles are all gone, except prostration, which is rapidly improving. He will certainly get well. The other case, a brother, with same good results. I can send you many testimonials if you want them. Truly yours, etc., O. SACKETT.

NEW STORE, New Goods,

A. A. COOPER,

No. 24 Merchant Street.
HAS NOW IN STOCK, and daily receiving additions to his already Large Stock of

Dry Goods!

Including a full line of the latest styles
DRESS GOODS!
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES!
A complete line of Men's Wear of all kinds.
I shall be pleased to see you, and take great delight in showing you through the stock and giving you my prices.

COME AND SEE.

A. A. COOPER.

APRIL 21, 1871-WY.
ST. JAMES HOTEL!
(Cor. Water & Wood Sts., Decatur, Ill.)
J. B. MILLIGAN, Proprietor.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP by J. A. Miller at his residence three miles east of Harrisburg, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, on the 21st day of December, 1871, two estray hogs, described as follows, to-wit: One black and white, and one white with a red ear, both about 200 lbs. weight, and about 10 months old, and one black and white, about 100 lbs. weight, and about 10 months old, and one black and white, about 100 lbs. weight, and about 10 months old.
H. W. WAGGONER, Co. Clerk.
Jan. 7-3-3-11.

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SPECIALTIES.

Hays & Bruce

To-day received a case of EXTRA WIDE CHINTZ—English patterns—beautiful styles and colorings.

AT ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS PER YARD.

A case of Black Alpaca, THE BEST GOODS YOU EVER SAW FOR THE PRICE, and 25 pieces Black Mohair, at 90c and \$1. Will make up as handsomely and wear as well as a Silk.

15 dozen Ties, in all colors; some of the styles ENTIRELY NEW. A large lot of EMBROIDERIES, CHEAP.

We will be pleased to show them to you. Furs, and all goods about to be unseasonable, are being slaughtered.

300 lbs. PRIME FEATHERS.

HAYS & BRUCE.

Jan. 11, 1875-d&wlm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT!

S. EINSTEIN

Has now on hand a full and complete stock of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS, FURS, BROCHIA & WOOLLEN SHAWLS.

Both single and double. Our stock of Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, KNIT GOODS and SOFARPS, is complete. We will offer great inducements in all these goods during the holidays, in order to give everybody a chance to make a present.

S. EINSTEIN'S.

No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.
Decatur, December 17, 1874-dlf

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

WAYNE BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OMNIBUSES, PEDDLING AND SPRING WAGONS.

OLD STAND OF DANIEL GAHMAN, Corner Water and Cerro Cordo-Sts.

PLATFORM CARRIAGES built to order, PONY PILETONS, PRINCE ALBERTS, PLANO and COAL BOX BUGGIES, LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, of all kinds. Always up to the times, and guarantee all work to be first-class. All kinds of Sleighs Made to Order!

FANCY PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

November 17, 1873. d&w-3m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

"Unquestionably the Best Sustained Work of the kind in the World."

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